

Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago.
It was as a result of the persistent and hard fight of the chief executive of New York state that the senate passed a bill which practically prohibits racing in that state. Hughes was the counsel for the Armstrong committee which so successfully probed the insurance companies in 1905-1906. The above photograph was taken during a recent visit to Chicago.

A GREAT TENOR IS FOUND.

FAMOUS SOLOIST DISCOVERED IN LUMBER CAMP.

Quit Stage on Receiving Censure for Squandering Fortune and Became Laborer—Says He Will Return.

Seattle, Wash.—Music lovers of six or more years ago well remember C. A. Von Godin, the famous tenor, who was the soloist with Sousa's band for several years and later with Schumann-Heink. His voice was one of the best in this country, and he was looked upon by critics as a coming man in the operatic and concert field. Then he disappeared, dropped out of sight completely, and it was only by an accident that he was found in this city a few days ago.

Von Godin is high strung, nervous, and sensitive to criticism. He had inherited a fortune from his father and when he had squandered this and received the severest censure from his relatives and friends he resolved to leave them all.

He accordingly came west and for the last five years has been a laborer in lumber camps, at sawmills, fish canneries, and only recently he worked in a single mill at Ballard.

One night he was persuaded to sing at a local church, some of his fellow-workers being church members. Von Godin sang "Dream City," a song

which he made famous in the old days.

A few days later he was struck on the head by a flying timber and was taken to the hospital. On recovering consciousness he was seized with a desire to enter the old life. When he leaves the hospital he says that he will go to work on his voice, and as he knows he is stronger and better suited for the life than before, he is determined to seek the first opportunity to appear on the stage.

Von Godin was born in Sweden of German and English parents. He was educated abroad and received his musical training under Garcia and Marchesi. When 17 years old he came to America with his parents. For a few years he studied at the University of Minnesota, where astronomy was his hobby, but the wonders of his voice being revealed he was sent to Europe to study. He was singing with Camille d'Arville when his father died and left him \$80,000. It was this fortune that was his undoing.

Saw Off Horn; Loosen Hoof.

Allentown, Pa.—A cow belonging to William Mast of Standard scratched her head with her hoof and caught in the latter one of her horns, which is very badly crooked and crumpled. The cow fell upon her side, and the noise of her struggles awakened the family.

Mr. Mast had no alternative but to saw off the horn in order to release the hoof.

HIS WILL A YEARLY MENU.

Bequestes Daughter Farm Provided Rigid Food Delivery Is Obeyed.

Detroit, Mich.—One of the most peculiar wills ever recorded in Wayne county was filed in the probate court in the last testament of Louis Schroeder, because it leaves a daughter and son-in-law, Rose and James Gladden, a farm on certain unique conditions.

Each week the Gladdens must deliver to Mrs. Schroeder two dozen eggs, no matter what the season nor the disposition of the hens. Pasture and a "warm barn" for a cow is specified, and all the firewood Mrs. Schroeder may need.

On the first day of December of each year a pig weighing not less than 150 pounds must be turned over to the widow, and if the pig is found to be one ounce shy of the required weight the Gladdens are in danger of losing their inheritance.

Fifty dollars a year cash and "some flour" given to Mrs. Schroeder are the conditions to give the Gladdens possession of the farm.

Cow, Too, Attracted by Red.

York, Pa.—The known and bellicose attractiveness of red to a bull had a nothing magnetism to a cow owned by James Hetrick of Mt. Pleasant. She liked the side of a red barn and liked it. Red simply fascinated her, till the painters left a bucket of red paint where she drank it. Veterinarians with a pump saved her.

Coughs Up Old Tack.

Warren, Pa.—Freda, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Brown of Forest street, coughed up a tack in a violent fit of coughing. The child swallowed the tack three years ago. It was black from oxidation. The child had been given up as a hopeless case of tuberculosis. She has not had a coughing fit since.

SCHOOL FOR HORSES

FORT RENO WILL BE USED AS NEW REMOUNT STATION.

Three-Year-Old Army Animals to Be Broken by Experienced Trainers and Then Taught the Game of War.

El Reno, Okla.—Picturesque old Fort Reno is to be made a "remount station," a place where new mounts will be provided for cavalrymen. It is proposed to turn out more than a thousand head of horses and mules each year, ready for the military.

The cavalrymen who have been stationed at the fort have gone to other posts, and as soon as stables can be built the horse school will open.

England and France have remount stations, but Uncle Sam has not had one heretofore. If the one here proves a success, it is probable that all horses and mules for the United States army hereafter will go through a course of training before graduating into regular army life.

"A horse usually lasts about seven years in the service," said Capt. Letcher Hardeman, who is here arranging for the opening of "school." "A mule is good for ten years. The contractors who have been supplying the army horses have been buying them between the ages of four and eight years. Our experiment will be with three-year-olds exclusively."

"There'll be no broncho-busters here. We don't care for any man who would mount a three-year-old, sock a pair of rowels into his side and fight it until it's broken in spirit and broken in heart. That kind of breaking may do on the plains, but it won't do for the United States army. A good cavalry horse must have a cavalryman's spirit."

"Nor will the cavalrymen themselves do the breaking. This work will be in the hands of civilians, under the supervision of army officers. The best trainers we can find will be employed. After the horses have been broken, cavalrymen will teach them the game of war. No animal is to be roughly handled. Kind treatment goes a long way with a horse in cultivating a good disposition."

"We believe there is economy in a remount station. Not only will we get a better, more desirable lot of horses, but by taking them as three-year-olds we will get from one to five years more service from them than when we took them four to eight years old. They may be bought cheaper, too."

"A rebellious, unwilling horse can almost disrupt a cavalry movement and the sooner it has 'I. C.'—Inspected, Condemned—branded on its side the better off that troop of cavalry is."

About 60 men will be employed at the Fort Reno station, and they expect to break in 800 or 900 head of horses and from 300 to 400 head of mules each year. The old barracks at Fort Reno have practically been abandoned for months. The fort is on a reservation over which bands of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians still rove, but they commit no depredations. The Darlington agency is just a few miles distant and Lo is careful that he does nothing which might prevent him from drawing his quarterly pay. He remembers, too, the Indian police, mounted on fast ponies, who feel the importance of their blue uniform and brass buttons.

Seek Light to Carry Far.

Germany is experimenting to determine whether or not a vertical shaft of light can be seen a greater distance than a horizontal flash, with the idea of so equipping its lighthouses, if such proves to be the case.

JURY FAVORS BOTH SIDES.

Strange Double Verdict in Suit to Recover Drainage Taxes.

Billings, Mont.—What is probably one of the strangest verdicts ever brought by a jury in this state was returned by the 12 men trying the issues in the case in which the Billings Sugar company and farmers whose lands are included in the suburban drain district, are suing the commissioners, treasurer and drain commissioner of Yellowstone county to recover drain taxes paid under protest and to enjoin the collection of the remaining two assessments levied to defray the cost of constructing the drain.

The jury in its general verdict awarded judgment to the plaintiffs for the entire amount of the suburban drain tax, and in special findings, which consisted of interrogatories regarding questions adduced by the evidence, found in favor of the defendants in every detail.

The Sugar company and farmers claimed that their lands were not in any way benefited by the drain; that the drain commissioner had not proceeded according to the law in establishing the district, and attacked the constitutionality of the law.

The special findings approved the action of the drain commissioner in detail; declared that the lands of the plaintiffs have been and will be benefited by the drain, and that public welfare and the condition of the plaintiffs' lands demanded the construction of the drain. In fact, every contention of the defense was affirmed.

It is believed that the jurors misunderstood the wording of the general verdict and labored under a false impression in returning it.

Just what action will be taken by the court or the litigants is unknown, but it is possible that either the general verdict or the special findings will be set aside.

CUTS OFF BEARD TO KISS.

But Man's Family Can Hardly Recognize Its Beardless Head.

Pottstown.—Because a Paris physician made the discovery that whiskers are a veritable hive of disease germs, and during the kissing process transmit the bacteria to others, there is discontent in the family of Samuel Boughter, engineer at the Lucknow iron mills at Glendale.

He had read of the Frenchman's discovery, and determined that his wife and five children should not run chances of contracting typhoid fever or some other disease from his whiskers. He had a luxuriant mustache, which was the pride of the family, and without saying a word to his wife, he had it cut off.

When, smooth-shaven, he surprised her and told her why he had the thing removed, she was "put out," of course, and ridiculed the idea of getting a disease from being kissed by her husband with his whiskers on.

Three-Dollar Estate Is Settled.

Lancaster, Pa.—Judge Smith, in the orphans' court, has filed an adjudication in the estate of Tobias Brubaker of Providence township.

The amount for distribution is 50 cents. Under his will he provided that his wife should have one-third of his estate in trust, and a trustee will be appointed for her 17 cents. The remaining 33 cents goes to six children. The entire estate was three dollars. The expenses were \$2.50.

CORNER FOR THE JUNIORS

A POLITE BOY.

Case Where He Carried Out His Instructions Too Literally.

A small boy, whose chief fault was that he would interrupt his elders, had been repeatedly corrected by being told daily that he should say: "At your convenience, mamma, I have something to tell you." His sister, Lisi Cipriani, relates, in "A Tuscan Childhood," the results which ensued from the care with which he followed instructions in one instance.

One day toward the end of the season my mother had taken Ritchie and me to the baths at Leghorn. The baths are built on piers and rotundas into the sea. We have no tide at Leghorn, and these piers are connected by bridges. Before the autumn storms begin the boards are taken away, so that only two long wooden beams and the railings remain.

There was absolutely no danger in walking across these bridges on the beams, as we could have all necessary support from the railings, and it was great fun.

I had crossed one of these bridges quite a distance from where my mother and some friends were sitting. When I started to return I forgot that the boards had been taken away, and walked splash into the sea.

Ritchie, who was standing by me,

the elephants stayed outside, but when the princes came into the schoolroom all the other boys threw themselves flat down with their faces to the ground—it was forbidden for any one to stand or sit in the presence of the princes.

Dr. Marks found this state of things very inconvenient, and put the matter to the princes. They talked the situation over, and made up their minds what to do.

"You fellows may get up," one of the princes said. "You need not be frightened."

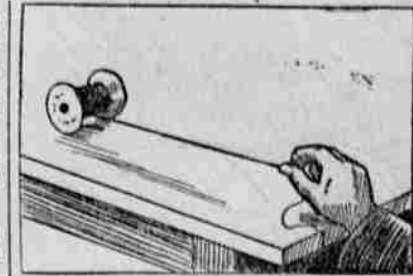
"After that," says Dr. Marks, "we had very little difficulty on the score of etiquette."

"The king took the greatest interest in the education of his sons, and they were among the most diligent and affectionate pupils I ever had."

EXPERIMENT IN DYNAMICS.

What You Can Get a Spool of Cotton to Do.

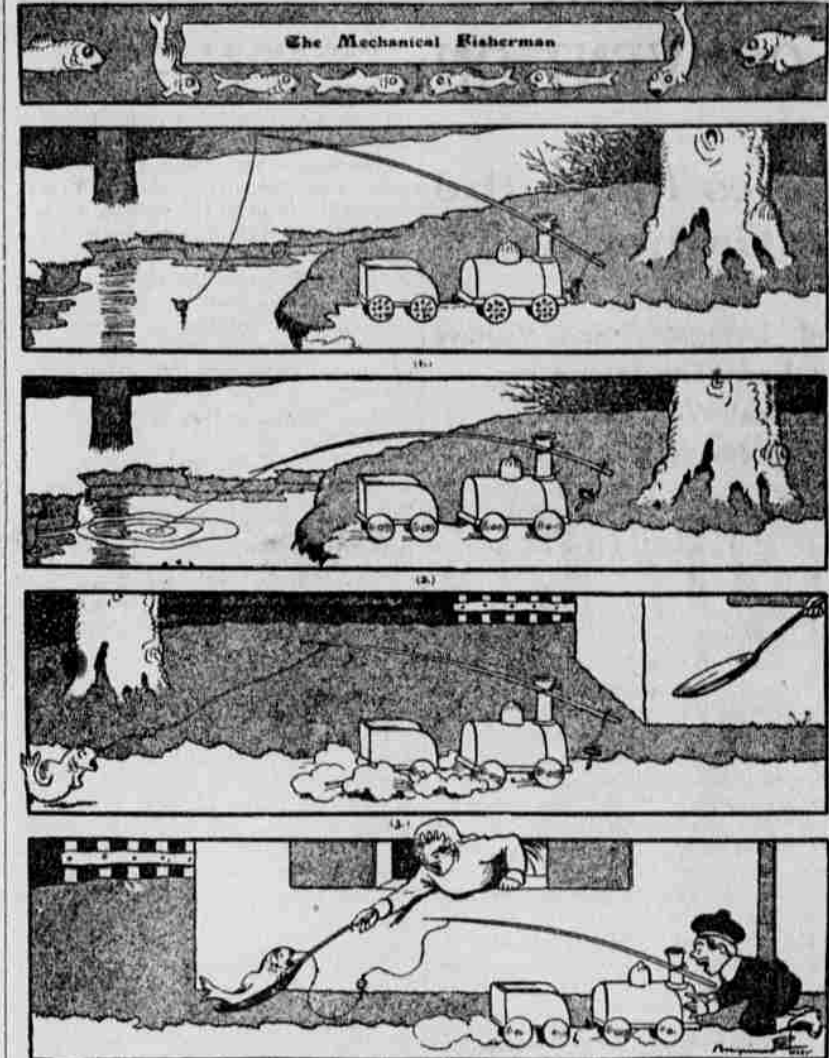
A most interesting experiment can be made with a half-emptied reel of cotton. If such a reel be placed on a



The Demonstration.

table with a length of cotton coming from the under side, and if the cotton be pulled gently, as shown in the accompanying drawing, it might be supposed that the thread would unwind from the reel, causing the latter to roll away from the hand. The opposite effect, however, is produced—

THE FAST POND-TO-PAN EXPRESS ROAD



1. The express waiting for its finny passenger to give the order to start.
2. The order given, the key of the engine released, and the train started.
3. The fish on his journey from pond to pan. 4. The landing at pan.—London Sketch.

Instead of taking the slightest concern of what would happen to me, rapidly crossed the bridge and ran to my mother. Taking off his cap, the little fellow stood politely beside her for some time, waiting till she had finished a rather long story she was just telling. Then he said:

"Mamma, at your convenience, I have something to tell you."

"What is it?" said my mother, approvingly, for she appreciated that her efforts were being rewarded.

"Mamma, at your convenience, Lisi has fallen into the water."

"What!" exclaimed my mother, jumping up. "Has any one pulled her out?"

"I don't know," said Ritchie, very politely, "but I didn't interrupt your story, and she can swim."

GOING TO SCHOOL IN BURMAH.

Stir Which the Princes of the Realm Made, and How They Met It.

Shortly after the native college was opened in Rangoon, the head, Rev. Dr. Marks, says in the Church Family Paper that the king of Burmah came to him and asked if he would teach some of his sons. When he agreed, the king asked: "What ages do you like them at?"

"From 12 to 14."

The king turned to one of his assistants, and commanded:

"Bring all my sons between 12 and 14 to me."

Nine princes came in. Four came to school the next day, each riding an elephant, and with two golden umbrellas. Each, also, was escorted by 40 soldiers. Afterward the whole nine came. So there were nine princes, nine elephants, 18 golden umbrellas, and 360 soldiers.

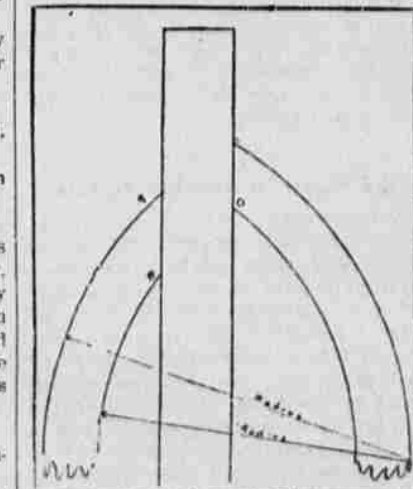
Unlike Mary's lamb, Dr. Marks says,

the reel rolls toward the hand that pulls the thread, winding up the latter as it comes, the reel traveling at a greater rate than the pulling hand.

CURIOUS OPTICAL ILLUSION.

A Case Where the Eye Cannot Be Trusted.

At first sight it appears that the lines A and B would not join correctly to C and D without deviating from their proper course, and so not form a perfect arch. This is not so, however, says the Strand Magazine, for if



Looks Are Deceitful.

the lines are continued they will meet at the points for which they were intended.

The Difference.

Q.—What is the difference between a big-game hunter and a tree?

A.—One shoots bears, and the other bears shoots.

RAILROADING THEN AND NOW.

Enormous Freight Rates That Were Paid by Our Fathers.

Mr. Frank W. Samuels, district manager of the Postal Telegraph Company at Indianapolis, has just discovered a most interesting relic of railroading, being the issue of a railway guide published in 1841. The book is about four inches square, a half inch thick, and contains the time tables and rates of all the railroads in this country at that time. Railroads which now stretch clear across the continent, and are so long that it takes three days and nights to traverse them at 40 miles per hour, were then less than 200 miles in length. Chicago had but one road, and that not yet completed into the village.

In 1784 the freight rate from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh was 12½ cents per 100. It cost \$249 to carry one ton of merchandise from Philadelphia to Erie, and three dollars per 100 to transport merchandise from Hagerstown, Md., to Brownsville, Pa. In those cases pack horses were the only means of conveyance. To carry a ton of iron bars from Center county, Pennsylvania, to Pittsburgh took \$75; and an emigrant from Alexandria, Va., to the Monongahela valley, soon after the revolution, paid \$5.33 per 100 for hauling "women and goods" between the two localities over Braddock's road. In 1814 to move a ton of freight from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh cost \$110, the same service now costing two dollars. An old shipper says:

"Before any canal was made I shipped 800 barrels of flour from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia by wagon (Conestoga wagons, six horses and bells), paying \$2,400 for freight—three dollars per barrel. My first load of goods, 60 years ago, cost \$4 per 100 from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Having handled the United States mail bags for 61 years consecutively, I have taken two bushels of oats, or five dozen eggs, or two bushels of potatoes, for a letter that came 400 miles or more." The charge for a stage-coach passenger from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh was \$14 to \$20, the trip taking three days.

In these modern days of railroading, to carry a barrel of flour between New York and Chicago costs an average of 30 cents. A man consuming a pound of flour per day which took that journey would pay a transportation charge of one dollar per year. The same man eating a pound of meat per day would pay a transportation charge of \$1.20. One day's wages of this man would pay the transportation between New York and Chicago for a pound of flour and a pound of meat each day in the year.

YOUNGSTER HAD JUST "FALLED."

An Ohio Boy's First Introduction to Kansas.

That there is a special providence with no especial duties except to watch over children, no mother, at least, will dispute in view of the following:

In a tourist car on Rock Island train No. 11 recently were Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Dalrymple, formerly of North Baltimore, O., but now removing to a farm they had purchased near Enid, Okla. Mrs. Dalrymple had their son Gale, a lusty youngster of two summers, standing on the seat in front of her. It was warm, everybody drowsy, and the windows raised. The height of the seats in a tourist car brings the seat very close to the window, out of which the child was leaning. The speed was close to 40 miles. Suddenly, soon after passing Alta Vista, Kan., Mrs. Dalrymple gave a scream that startled the occupants of the entire car, and then became so hysterical as to be unintelligible. In the midst of the uproar some one pulled the bell cord and the train came to an immediate standstill. Conductor French came bustling back, and by that time the lady had recovered sufficiently to be able to state her trouble—the child had leaned too far out of the car window and fallen out!

The train was at once backed up with the conductor walking the track. Few had any hope that the child had not been killed, and very likely ground to pieces under the wheels. As they made a curve, about a mile back the child was found toddling cheerfully down the track, as calm as if nothing had happened. When Mr. French picked him up and inquired what the difficulty was, he cheerfully volunteered the information "I falled." The speed of the train had thrown the boy away from the train and from reach of the wheels, and he had alighted in a sand bank. He was not even scratched.

Bedouin's Ieda of a Locomotive.

It is interesting to know that the railroad between Jaffa and Jerusalem was made possible by locomotives from Philadelphia. They were originally made, writes Prof. H. W. Dunning, in "To-day in Palestine," for a road in Central America, which unfortunately could not pay for them when they were ready for delivery. They happened to be just right for the Jaffa-Jerusalem line, and were at once purchased and shipped.

I happened to be in Jerusalem, Prof. Dunning writes, the day the first locomotive arrived there, August 20, 1892. Not only the people from the city, but many from the villages came to see the new wonder. Among them was a Bedouin from beyond Jordan. He carried back the report to the tribe:

"It is like a big iron woman. It gives one a screech and then runs away."

This ingenious description spread rapidly through the ancient land of Noah—Yah's Companion.